

COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. 59.—No. 8.] LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 19, 1826. [Price 6d.



“ The simpleton, PARSON SMYTHIES, told you, that the *evil of low prices would correct itself*: for, that the Government would not be able to collect the taxes, to pay the salaries, the pensions, the army, the sinecures, and the interest of the Debt. This SMYTHIES, though a PARSON, is a fool. The taxes can still be collected; and let this silly SMYTHIES, and others, who are like him, hear, and let their teeth chatter in their heads, while they do hear, that they may walk off to the Poor-house, and that the revenue of the Government will thereby be increased, rather than diminished.”—*Register*, 25th January, 1823.

TO THE WORKING-PEOPLE OF BLACKBURN.

On the capacity of the Government to collect the Revenue, amidst the miseries of the Nation; and on the projects now on foot for robbing the people in the middle ranks of life, in order to keep up the luxury and the splendour of the Boroughmongers.

Kensington, 16th August, 1826.

MY EXCELLENT FRIENDS,

It appears to me to be necessary to inculcate, at this time, correct notions upon the subjects stated at the head of this Letter. The subjects are of extreme importance; they are of great prac-

tical interest at this moment; and I address myself to you, upon the occasion, as a mark of my gratitude towards you, for the great kindness which you showed me, on the 27th of June last, when you received me on my return towards London from Preston.

P

Printed and Published by WILLIAM COBBETT, No. 133, Fleet-street.
[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

The subjects here mentioned are of great interest to us all; and I trust that the remarks which I am about to make upon these subjects, will tend to excite hope in your breasts, of seeing better days than those which we now see, and that we have seen for some years past.

You must have perceived, that there is one description of persons, who, while they do not like to pay taxes themselves, like extremely well to grind the working classes to powder. These persons are extremely puzzled at this time. They would fain hope to be able to shift off the taxes from themselves, and yet to keep the hellish boroughmonger system afloat. One of the sources of delusive hope is, that the amount of the revenue, that is to say, the amount of the Government taxes, is a criterion whereby to judge of the prosperity of the nation. In other words, it is supposed that the nation is well off in proportion as its taxes are great. The taxes are looked upon as the nation's income. And as individuals are well off in proportion to the amount of their income, so it is presumed that the nation must be well off, *in proportion to the amount of its income.* Hence the stupid creatures, such as that great conceited coxcomb, TAYLOR,

of the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN; that white-livered looking fellow CUNLIFF, of the BOLTON EXPRESS; that despicable hireling, who appears to be more fool than knave, who conducts the PRESTON PILOT; that great full-pursed and empty-skulled fellow, BAINES, of the LEEDS MERCURY; that most sublime ass (I forget his name), who conducts the SHEFFIELD IRIS; that reptile of all reptiles BOTT SMITH, of Liverpool, with cousin John forming the tail of the maggot: hence it is that these and their like, never forgetting ANNA BRODIE, who is at the head of the whole crew; hence it is, that they are always looking out for the "*Quarter's Revenue*"; that old battered humbug, by which the people of England have been deceived and robbed for the last hundred and thirty years. ADDISON, the author of that wishy-washy tittle-tattle stuff, the SPECTATOR, was the first, or thereabouts, who began to cheat this nation by humbug stuff about "*public credit*" and "*revenue.*"

I beg you, my good friends, to have a little patience with me, while I expose this humbug. You want to know the truth; you do not want to be cajoled and cheated; you do not want to be humbugged: let the aristocrats and

the parsons humbug themselves, if they like: let us find out the truth, and when we have found it, let us adhere to it.

The revenue means the aggregate or total amount of the money which the Government collects from the people in taxes. It makes up an account of these collections once in a quarter of a year; and it permits its clerks or somebody else, to publish this account; and, at the same time, to publish an account of the revenue in the *corresponding quarter of the last year*. For instance, April, May and June, make a *quarter*: so that, early in last month, an account of that quarter was published, accompanied with an account of the receipts, or revenue for the months of April, May and June, in 1825. This is called the "*Quarter's Revenue*," and if the quarter of this year be equal to the quarter of last year, then the newspaper brutes, above mentioned; and, in short, the whole of the three hundred newspaper brutes all over the kingdom, with about fifty more brutes that conduct *Magazines and Reviews*; this enormous bevy of brutes, the moment they discover that the quarter of this year is equal to the quarter of last year; the moment the noisy brutes discover

this, they begin to bellow forth:

"Ah! all is right, at last! All is sound at bottom! The nation's resources are unimpaired." No matter what distress may be prevailing: there may be bankruptcies and insolvencies twice as numerous as ever were known before; there may be beggary and ruin and pauperism two or three times as great as ever were known before; yet, if the "*Quarter's Revenue*" does but keep up, *all is right*; and the nation is in a state of **PROSPERITY**, though it be notorious that millions upon millions are suffering from hunger and nakedness.

Strange infatuation! Infatuation which never could have existed had it not been for the three hundred and fifty brutes of the Press; that at once most infamous and most stupid Press; conducted, with few exceptions, by men that have long ago merited the gallows, if the gallows could be employed to punish that species of moral baseness, which, in real turpitude, in real wickedness and hellishness, far surpasses almost any felony.

Now, my friends of **BLACKBURN**, pray take a look at this matter: see how these newspaper brutes deceive themselves; see how they sophisticate the under-

standings which God has given them, and how they bewilder their readers; how they make a sort of half fools of the whole nation. It is not enough to know that they are wrong; that they deceive themselves; it is necessary, or, at least, it is matter of curiosity, to see *how it is that they deceive themselves*. When the borough-mongers were in the height of their exultation, after the passing of Peel's Bill, I, in observing upon that insolent and stupid exultation, said that it was a great satisfaction to perceive the manner in which those base tyrants had deceived themselves. They thought that PEEL'S Bill would lower the price of corn only about *three shillings and sixpence in every five pounds, because, said they, that is the proportionate difference between the value of paper and of gold at this moment*. "Oh! ho!" said I, in my letter from Long Island, of the 1st of August, 1819. "Oh! ho!" said I, "that is your hope, is it! Then I can tell you, Gentle Boroughmongers, that your devil deceives you; and that, like all others that sell themselves to the devil, you will, by and by, find yourselves cheated out of your souls, and see the devil laugh at you."

Just so, my good friends of BLACKBURN, with regard to this famous humbug, the "Quarter's Revenue." And now, let us see how the newspaper brutes and the Boroughmongers deceive themselves, with regard to this affair. One of the commonest errors of shallow heads, that are muddied at the same time, is to take one thing for another; to suppose that they have got hold of the bull's horn, when they have actually got hold

of his tail. An error, next of kin to this, is to take a false object of comparison, in order to explain their meaning; and this is the case in the instance before us. The affairs of a nation are too vast and too complicated for their minds. They, therefore, in speaking of such affairs, proceed upon the notions which they, in common with other men, entertain with regard to the affairs of *individuals*; and now *please to mark* what I say, as an individual is well off in proportion to the amount of his income; that is to say, as an individual is better off this year than he was last year, if he get *more rent this year than he got last*; as this is the case with an individual, it must also be the case with a *nation*, which must be better off this year than it was last year, *if its revenue this year be greater than it was last*!

Alas! my good friends of BLACKBURN, these brutes do not perceive, that, in the case of the *individual*, the rent is so much money that *comes into his pocket*; and that, in the case of the nation, or people, the revenue is so much that is *taken out of their pocket*; and that, as the individual is better off on account of his increase of rent, so the nation must be worse off on account of its increase of revenue! This is as clear as day-light to any man of common sense; and if we were to adopt the contrary notion, we should be adopting this monstrous doctrine, that the more a people were taxed, the better that people would be off, which is monstrous beyond any thing that ever was heard of in the world.

But, though this notion would be so monstrous, it does not follow

that it would be so monstrous as to believe that the Government taxes would fall off, in proportion to the falling off in the profits of trade and of farming. When every thing falls in price; when cotton cloth, for instance, is sold for sixpence a yard instead of two shillings; when wheat is sold for four shillings a bushel in place of ten; when the rent of a farm falls from a hundred pounds a year to thirty; when this is the case, it seems, at first sight, impossible that the Government can collect the same quantity of taxes. The thing has this appearance, at first sight; but, if we look closer into the matter, we shall find, that the Government may go on collecting taxes to the full amount heretofore collected; that it may go on without any impediment in the world, if it have but sufficient physical force to compel the people to pay direct taxes; and, that, as to the indirect taxes, they would be likely to increase rather than diminish by the falling off of profits on farming and of trade. This is a capital consideration, my good friends, of Blackburn; for, if it be true that the Government can continue to raise as much money in taxes, when the Nation is starving, or, at any rate, when Landlords and Merchants are ruined by thousands, and when the Working People are actually starving in rags by millions; if the Government can continue to collect as much money in taxes, in the midst of all this ruin and misery, as it collected before the ruin and misery began, what ground is there for supposing, that the Government will be brought to a stand still by the miseries of the people? What

ground is there for supposing, that the Revenue must fall off, as the Rents fall off?

Now, my opinion is, that rents may all cease to be paid; that Merchants and Manufacturers may get no profits at all upon their business; that Tradesmen and Shopkeepers may be made so poor as to be hardly able to smell a bit of meat, once a month; and that the Working People may be reduced to the lowest possible state of misery; and that, notwithstanding all this, the Government may be able to collect as much money in taxes during the year, as it collected before this ruin and misery began; and that the Royal Family, the Ministers, all the Officers and Soldiers, all the Officers and Sailors, all the Tax-gatherers, all the Pensioners, Placemen, Sinecurists, Grantees, Police people, Jailers, and all Tax-eaters of every description, not forgetting the Fundholders, the Dead Weight holders, all the paper-money people; that all these and their wives and children and footmen and ladies' maids, and all the people dependant upon them, may be living in the most riotous luxury, while the Weaver and the Labourer are half-starved, while the Master Manufacturer is a poor depressed devil, with hardly a shoe to his foot, and while the once haughty and insolent Aristocratic Landlord, is compelled to creep into the Workhouse, or something very much like it.

This I state distinctly as my opinion. It is in direct contradiction to the doctrines of the old Sinecure Placeman, ADAM SMITH, whose book is the guide of all the Boroughmongers and

the Lord Charleses, their sons and nephews. But, I have people of sense to deal with: I have a great respect for those to whom I am writing; I, therefore, must make good what I say by FACT or by ARGUMENT, or by both. This I am now about to do, and I request you, my good friends of Blackburn; I request you to pay particular attention to the facts and the arguments I am going to employ. In the first place of all, there would be *no fault* to be found with the taxes, *if they fell off in proportion as rents fell off*, and as other things fell in price. If, for instance, taxes for the whole year amounted to ten millions, when wheat was at ten shillings a bushel, and if they fell off to five millions when wheat became five shillings a bushel; if this were the case, nobody could find fault with the taxes. But, the fact is, the contrary of this is the case: the taxes do not fall off as rents and prices fall off. They keep up to their full mark, though rents fall to next to nothing, and though a large part of the people are starving.

One need enter into hardly any reasoning to prove the truth of this. There is, in every month of January, an account made out of the taxes received in the foregoing year. For instance, an account delivered in to the Parliament, in January this year, contained an account of all the taxes received during the last year. Now, as we have all these accounts before us, and as we know how prices have stood, how rents have stood, and how the nation has been situated for several years past, we shall, by a reference to these several accounts, be able to discover

whether rents, prices, and so forth, have had any effect upon the revenue. We know, very well, that, from the beginning of the year 1819 to the end of the year 1822, prices kept falling. We know that merchants, ship-owners, manufacturers, all were depressed in the extreme. We know that the farmers were ruined by thousands upon thousands. We know, that the landlords got, for the year 1822, scarcely any rent at all. We know that thousands of farms were let upon condition that the tenant would pay the taxes. We know that the landlords were at last resolved to make an attack upon the interest of the Debt, if the ministers had not consented to pass the Small-note Bill, and thereby pour out the paper again and make prices rise. All these things we know; and we know, besides, that the depression of manufactured goods was enormous.

Very well, then, we know that this took place, from the beginning of 1819 to the latter part of 1822. Let us now see, then, what taxes the Government collected in these four years. Those were four years, observe, of regularly increasing embarrassment and distress; mind, I say, regularly increasing unparalleled distress, because Peel's Bill came into operation by slow degrees. It had four years to come into complete operation, and it was got into the fourth year, and had nine months yet to come before it was in full effect. Now, my friends of Blackburn, pray bear all this in mind, and, then, look at the following account of the taxes collected in those four years. These taxes are the custom-house taxes,

the excise taxes, the stamp taxes, the taxes on the land, the taxes upon our letters; and, in short, all the ordinary taxes that we pay; and, observe, that the working people pay the larger part of the whole. These taxes amounted, then, for the following years, as follows:—

<i>In the year</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1819 . . .	£60,318,272
1820 . . .	62,882,156
1821 . . .	64,038,686
1822 . . .	63,048,496
1823 . . .	62,604,533
1824 . . .	62,150,526

I have added the year 1823 and the year 1824, for a reason which you will presently see. At present, pay attention to the first four years only. You will remember what has been said above, about the poverty, misery, and intolerable embarrassment of these four years. You will remember, that the embarrassments went on increasing; that the distress, the ruin, the suffering of every sort, got to be greater and greater, from the beginning of 1819 to 1822. You will remember that the distress of the landlords and the farmers was so great in 1822, that in numerous instances, men refused to take farms *rent free*; because the taxes were greater than they would be able to pay without paying any rent at all. Look, then, at the amount of the taxes received in those four years! You see, that the taxes continued to increase with the increase of the distress. But, you must be told, that in the year 1819, *new taxes*, to the estimated amount of *three millions* a year were laid on. Accordingly, you see the ad-
ditional three millions received in

the two next years. Indeed, more than three millions additional was received in each of those years. When we come to the year 1822, you see there is a small falling off; but, in that year, part of the salt-tax was taken off. The whole of the salt-tax used to yield about a million and a half.— Now, then, pray look at the years 1823 and 1824. You will find them less than the year 1822; and this is owing to the taking off of the salt-tax, which tax was in force in 1822; or, at any rate, had only been partly taken off. So that, you see, that the year of "*prosperity*," 1824, yielded less than the terrible year 1822. If, indeed, we reckon the salt-tax taken off, the year 1824 yielded about 600,000 pounds more than the year 1822. But, what is 600,000 pounds upon 63,000,000? Let us now take another view of this matter. It is said, that the proof of national prosperity, the proof of the comfort of the people; the proof that they are happy, consists in the keeping up of the **EXCISE** collections. The doctrine is, that, in proportion that the government collects money on the excise-duties; in proportion that the sum is great, the people are happy! It is held that these excise-duties, being collected upon beer, spirits, tobacco, and other things, which Borough-mongers choose to regard as *luxuries* to the working people; in proportion as these things yield a great tax, in that same proportion the people must be living luxuriously. Now, then, look at the following figures; bear in mind that only three millions of *new taxes* were laid on in 1819; bear in mind the embarrassments, the

ruin, the misery that went on steadily increasing from the beginning of 1819 to the end of 1822; bear this in mind; and then bear in mind that, in the following table, I leave out the three millions of new taxes, supposing them *all* to have been laid upon the excise, which was not the case. I take off the three millions of new taxes, I leave the taxes as they were in 1819; and then I show you, that, instead of taxes falling off, the amount of them was actually augmented from the beginning of 1819 to the end of 1822.

Years.	Pounds.
1819	27,955,810
1820	28,298,733
1821	28,912,985
1822	28,190,948

Will any one, after this, believe that a keeping up in the taxes, and especially in the **EXCISE**-taxes, is a proof of the happiness of the people and the prosperity of the country? You, my friends, will not be cheated thus, at any rate. You know well, how flourishing and happy the nation was said to be in 1818. You know well that Peel's Bill was passed in 1819. You know that the decline began immediately; and you know that, in 1822, calicoes were as cheap as dirt, wheat fetched only about four shillings a bushel upon an average throughout the kingdom, and that all was ruin and beggary; yet you now see, that the Government did not grow poor; that it grew rich on the contrary; that its taxes augmented, instead of declining; and you will bear in mind, that the proof of this is to be found in the annual finance accounts to which

I have referred; and you must be assured that I should not dare to make this statement from these accounts if it were not true.

The last table that I have inserted relates solely to the **EXCISE**-duties. I have inserted them for the four years. For the four years of increasing embarrassment, poverty and misery. The paper-money came tumbling out the next year, that is to say, in 1823; so that, in this year, *prosperity* was coming again. In 1824, prosperity was completely come. The king, in opening the Parliament in February 1824, congratulated the hereditary legislators and the faithful Commons, that agriculture was recovering from its depression, and that it was recovering by the *steady operation of natural causes*. Mr. **FREDERICK ROBINSON**, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the same month of February, 1824, congratulated the above-mentioned noble and honorable persons, that the country was in a state of unexampled prosperity, that it was in a state of great happiness, and that the Parliament had the "*delightful satisfaction*" of looking round upon "the face of a *joyous country*, "*smiling in plenty*, receiving "comfort and prosperity dispensed upon it from the *ancient portals* of a constitutional monarchy"! It was in February 1824, that this wise man described the country as being in this state of prosperity. Now, then, let us see how much the Government collected from the excise in those two years:

Years.	Pounds.
1823	28,032,231
1824	27,779,302

So that these two years of wonderful prosperity do not equal the two last years of bankruptcy and misery by 1,292,400 pounds, unless you add the salt tax; and you are not to add the whole of that tax, because, to a certainty, part of the money formerly laid out in that tax, would be laid out in the purchase of other taxable commodities. It appears, then, wholly undeniable that, upon the supposition that these accounts be true; upon the supposition that they be not a tissue of abominable falsehoods, here is proof positive, that the Government can collect, because for a series of years it has collected, as great a sum in taxes, in times of general ruin and misery, as in times of general prosperity. And, it is clear, that as long as the Government has physical force to compel people to pay the taxes that it imposes, it need not, as far as concerns its revenue, care a straw whether the landlord receive rents or not.

But now, my good friends of Blackburn, though we have this strong, and, indeed, incontrovertible argument of experience, I like better that sort of proof, and that sort of conviction, which arise out of *reasons* springing from my own mind. I am always better satisfied, when it appears to me, from *reasoning*, that the thing *must be so*, than when it appears to me, from any thing that I see or hear, that the thing *is so*. My eyes or my ears may deceive me; but reason can never err: treat it fairly, and it never will deceive you. Let us, then, my friends, consult reason upon this subject. If I were addressing myself to Boroughmongers, or any of their stupid tribes, I should lay the

above facts before them with one hand, and hold a broom-stick in the other. You are to be treated in a different manner. You have understood all about the debt and the paper-money for many years; not a young weaver amongst you, who is turned of twenty-one, who is not more fit to make laws than the Lord Charleses are. Had I to deal with them, in the present instance, I should no more think of that argument that I am about to have the honour to address to you, than I should think of addressing it to the pigs in my sty. This is by no means affectation: I am perfectly sincere in all I say: I declare that I should no more think of addressing this argument to any of them, than I should think of addressing it to the pigs that I mean to kill next Christmas.

The great cause of error, in this case, is, that men take it for granted, that the whole of the community have their due share and proportion of the exciseable commodities; that every man and woman, has, at all times, a due proportion of all that is consumed; and that, therefore, the whole amount of the consumption is the criterion of the comfort and happiness of the people, and of the consequent prosperity of the nation. If the premises were true, there might be something in the conclusion; but the premises are wholly false; and as mischievous a falsehood it is as ever was sucked down by a credulous people. So far from every person in the community enjoying a due share of the articles consumed, it is notorious, that, during the four years above-mentioned, hundreds of thousands were upon the point of starving, and thousands actually

starved; and that, too, while the quantity of exciseable commodities consumed was actually increasing. How did this happen, then? Why, an unequal distribution of the exciseable commodities took place; those things which ought to have been consumed by the landlord, the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the weaver, the labourer; those things which ought to have been consumed by them, were consumed by the placeman, the pensioner, the sinecure-man, the Jew, the jobber, the army-people, the navy-people, the police-people, and all the bands that feed upon the taxes, and all the Quakers and other monopolizers, and all their footmen and girls, and understrappers, and devilish creatures of every description; and perhaps one single wretch employed in polishing a Quaker's boots, or waiting upon the old sly dog's wench, really consumed, in the year 1822, as much of exciseable commodities as half-a-dozen poor labourers and half-a-dozen poor weavers all put together. The newspaper brutes forget all about this: that *Taylor*, there, of the "*Manchester Guardian*," for instance, and that *Cunliff*, of Bolton; these fellows, for instance, never think about the operations of the taxing system, and the monopolizing system, which takes the beer, the wine, the spirits, the sugar, the tea, the tobacco, the soap, and the candles, and many other things from the weaver or the labourer, and gives them to this Quaker's scrub and pimp, and makes the rogue as fat as a hog and as greasy as a butcher, while the poor weavers and the poor labourers are skin and bone.

These newspaper fellows forget this operation of the system; or else, brutes as they are, and as that *Baines*, there, is at Leeds; brutes as they are, we should not hear them talking such nonsense about the "*Quarter's Revenue*."

I have, upon some former occasion, put the case somewhat in this manner: suppose me to be a landlord, with a clear estate yielding me five hundred pounds a year in rent. Suppose me to pay, out of this, a hundred pounds a year to the Government in tax on wine. Suppose the Government to make such a change in the value of money as would take from me the means of buying one single drop of wine for the future. Suppose there to be a thundering army, thundering dead-weight, a Debt still more thundering; and suppose the annuities and pay of all these not to be at all diminished in point of nominal value: All the people belonging to these bands would have, amongst them, that ability to purchase wine, which ability I had lost. Consequently, the same quantity of wine would be consumed: I should consume none, it is true; but these people would consume more than they consumed before; so that there would be no diminution in the consumption, and, consequently, there would be no diminution in the tax upon wine.

I will suppose myself to be a man (I hope God will forgive me for being so even in supposition) sucking up a pension out of the country. I will suppose that my pension is a hundred pounds a year. The Government makes a change in the value of the money: they make such a change that I can now buy twice as much bread

and cloth and meat as I could buy before for my hundred pounds a year. What do I do now? Why I take a little wine, which I did not do before; I use more beer, spirits and tobacco; I burn candle a little more freely; I use dearer tea, and more of it; I put another lump of sugar in my cup. In short, the Government gets seven or eight pounds out of me for taxes more than it did before, in a year. But, what effect has the same operation of raising the value of money, upon my poor neighbour, the manufacturer over the way? It makes him a great deal poorer than he was before; he, poor devil, is obliged to leave off wine, and to curtail his quantity of tea, sugar, beer and tobacco: he is almost brought to the fulfilment of his Pittite promise; namely, to give up his last shilling and his last shirt. The Government does not, therefore, get so much taxes from him as it did before; but it gets from me more than it got before: it loses nothing upon the whole, though it has plunged my poor neighbour into misery and ruin.

But, not only does not an increase in the consumption of exciseable commodities indicate an increase of happiness and prosperity amongst a people; not only does it *never indicate this*; but, it indicates, sometimes; it always may indicate, and it *frequently does indicate*, precisely the contrary; that is to say, an increase of consumption of exciseable commodities may, and frequently does, indicate an increase in the ruin, the misery, the oppressions amongst the people at large; because, the acts of the Government, the laws, political measures,

something or other that is done to the nation, may cause the means of consuming exciseable commodities; or, rather, taxable commodities, to pass from a class or description of persons, which class is less prone to consume taxable commodities than another class into whose hands those means of consumption might be conveyed. For instance, suppose a weaver's family at Blackburn to be receiving thirty shillings a week for their work: to a certainty the Government will receive, in one shape or another, in beer-tax, in candle-tax, in tea-tax, in sugar-tax, in soap-tax, in tobacco-tax, in pepper-tax, in tax upon the cotton-gown, in window-tax; in one shape or another, the Government will, to a certainty, receive a good ten shillings out of these thirty, every week. Comes a panic; next come all sorts of laws to change the value of money, and to throw every thing into confusion; to make the soldier's thirteen pence a-week buy twice as much bread and meat as it bought before; to make the fundholder's thirty shillings worth twice what it was: but now, here; suppose there to be a flashy fundholder keeping a gig, a girl, and a guinguette; his money that he gets out of the funds is worth twice as much as it was before. The poor weaver is reduced down to five shillings a-week, in place of thirty, and this fundholder, or some such fellow, gets the twenty; or, he gets the means equal to the twenty, in addition to the means that he had before. And what does he do with the money? Not as the weaver did, lay a large part of it out in meat and bread and cloth and fuel; but he lays the whole

of it out, or the far larger part of it, in wine or spirits or something or other that bears a heavy tax; so that this thirty shillings, which, when they all went to the weaver, yielded the Government only ten shillings in tax, may, when twenty of them come into the hands of the flashy fundholder, yield the Government fifteen or even eighteen shillings in tax.

Thus, while the weaver's family is, by this act of the Government plunged into a state of half-starvation; while the community is plunged into misery; while famine and almost pestilence stalk through the land, still the Government may be gaining, still the amount of its taxes may increase, and steadily increase too, with the increase of the misery. The tendency of the present system; the multiplicity of its men in arms and in its employ; its innumerable police; its various ways of having people dependent upon it; its paper-money system, and all its endless monopolies, in corn and beer and almost every thing else of general consumption; its system of bonding; its various methods of holding men's private property in its hands and of lending public money to private persons; its transactions in canals and roads and bridges and gaols; its lending money to bodies of men to build gaols and make improvements, as they are called, and for improving post-roads and for police and for public works and for employment of the poor and educating the poor and relieving the clergy and building of churches. The tendency of this all-pervading and everlastingly intermeddling system is, to convey the means of enjoyment from one

class of persons to another; its tendency is to beggar those that do the work, and to fatten the idlers, which, by the means of the monopolies, swarm as the lice swarmed in the land of Egypt, and call loudly, God knows, for the rod of another Aaron; or for something or another, to sweep them away. But, my good friends, what special brutes must those be, then, who imagine that the taxes will fall off, merely because the working people are starving!

This has been a very injurious delusion. These "*Quarter's Revenues*," which I, for many years, have called the Old Humbug, have been a source of regular quarterly deception. They have formed one of the grand tricks, by which this fraudulent and destructive system has been supported. In the days of PITT, the old shuffle-breeches blackguards used to meet one another in St. James's-street, in London, and shake hands so cordially, and congratulate one another upon Mr. Pitt's statement of the *flourishing quarter's revenue*! This humbug is pretty nearly done for in London, and seems to be cast off for the use of *Taylor* of the "*Manchester Guardian*," *Cunliff*, of Bolton and *Bott Smith* of Liverpool. At any rate, my friends, the boroughmongers do not seem to relish this humbug any longer. They could not see how the quarter's revenue took away your dinners; but they can see plainly enough how that *flourishing revenue* takes away *their rents*; and they mean, if we will let them, to pay off the fundholders with a *sponge*. This is a matter which I shall treat of in the next Register; but, in the meanwhile, be

pleased to bear in mind, that part of the charges against the Reformers in 1817 was, that they wished to *attack the fundholders!* Pray remember that this was one of the charges upon which the *Power-of-Imprisonment Bill* was passed. It was a false charge; for we never proposed to do *injustice* to the fundholders. The boroughmongers, however, are proposing it now; and you will see, before the next winter has passed over our heads, that propositions will be made for robbing three hundred thousand families in the middle ranks of life, in order to keep up the luxury and the splendour of the boroughmongers. It will be our business, my friends, to be *upon the alert*, when these propositions shall be made; or, at least, as soon as they shall be made in a way for the whole world clearly to understand them. The fundholders receive from those who labour, and who do not in any way participate in the taxes, a great deal more than they ought to receive; but, surely, the pensioners, the sinecure-people, and others of that description, receive more than they ought to receive, also. My determination, therefore, is now, what it was in 1823, when I addressed the people of Herefordshire upon the subject of reducing the interest of the debt. "One word from me to the boroughmongers: one word from me to them at parting; and that is this: whatever influence I may possess; whatever talent I may have at my command, shall be exerted to the utmost to prevent the taking of a single shilling from the interest of the debt, until the Parliament shall be reformed, and

"until a part of the church-property, the whole of the sinecure emoluments, and the whole of that immense mass of property, called crown-lands, be applied to the use of the nation in general." Those were the principles laid down in the petitions which came up from the noble county of Lancaster in 1817; those were the principles laid down by the Hampshire petition, signed on Portsdown-hill, in that year; the same principles are recorded in the Norfolk petition: by these principles, my friends, will we abide; for, were we to stand by and see the widow and orphan in the middle rank of life plundered in order to add to the splendour and the luxury of the boroughmongers, we should deserve something, if the Devil could find it out, worse than hunger, nakedness and the typhus fever.

Oh! but such an infamy never will fall upon England! I never shall see my country covered with infamy like that; and therefore I will no longer dwell upon the horrible idea. I conclude this Letter by an exhortation to you, in writing, similar to that which I had the honour to address to you verbally; namely, to rely upon the *law*, and not upon *charity*, for relief in your present distress. Charity is always amiable, commendable, and always a christian duty; but, it is not charity that you ask; it is not alms that you seek: you seek just remuneration for the labour that you are ready to give. You are not *unfortunate* people; but people whose means of living have been taken away by public measures. Yours is not that sort of poverty, which is accompanied

with disgrace. Your poverty proceeds from no fault of your own, from no folly, from no negligence. You have, therefore, no reason to blush for your poverty; and, the only apology for the Government is, that there is the law to give you protection and support. The law does give it you; and if you do not appeal to the law, then the fault will become yours. Every overseer of the poor is to relieve every poor person that applies to him for relief, unless he think the application improper. If the poor person be refused relief by the overseer, he or she must apply to the magistrate for a summons to make the overseer appear before him. The magistrate must grant the summons; and when he has heard the overseer and the poor person at the same time, it is his duty to give an order to the overseer to relieve the poor person, if such relief be proper. If the magistrate refuse, and any fatal consequences ensue, he can be made answerable for it. The magistrate is compelled to act upon pain of indictment or information. I hope that Lancashire and that England does not contain a monster that would stand by and see poor people perish; but if there were such a monster, and I could know his name, most assuredly I would do my best to cause him to be punished.

Listen to nobody that would advise you to *emigrate*. You have a right to a maintenance out of the land, unless there be labour for you of another sort and elsewhere. You are willing to work. It is not you who have changed the value of money. It is not you who caused the blowing-up of the banks; who caused the cotton to

fall in price; who caused, in short, any part of the distress that now prevails. The law says that no man shall die of want; it says that every one shall have a sufficiency of food and raiment; and, would it not be a land worthy of destruction by fire from Heaven, if it had laws to compel men to starve in the midst of plenty! It does not, my friends; it bids men do no such thing; it bids them go to the parish to which they belong, and there obtain efficient relief. It does not say that the poor man shall find his own way to his parish, if he be not resident in it and he becomes poor: it says that the parish in which he happens to be shall convey him thither; and, in short, it commands that no human being, in England, shall perish from hunger or cold. No man is to look upon it as a *favour* to be relieved out of the poor-rates. We are all *liable* to pay towards those rates. Indeed, every man *does* pay towards them, if he *earn* any thing; for, it is the *land* that pays in the first instance, and those who purchase the produce of the land, or who pay for the use of houses, *finally* pay the poor-rates. So that, we *all* help to pay the rates; and, all have, in case of need, a *right*, a perfect legal right, to be relieved from them. In short, this is a legal national "*friendly society*;" it is a fund to which we *all* pay, and out of which we all have, in case of necessity, a right to receive, without any *thanks* to any body.

In my next Number of the POOR MAN'S FRIEND, I shall treat of this subject fully; and, a most important subject it is, especially at the present time, and as applicable to the times that are ap-

proaching. The system, which has been pursued for many years past, has had a constant tendency to *beggar the working classes*; to take from them their *little stores*; to leave them nothing but a living *from hand to mouth*. Hence the enormous increase of the poor-rates. The *land-owners* have also been the *law-makers*; and, they have been *borrowing*, in all sorts of ways; they have been, in fact, borrowing even from the earnings and the stores of the working classes; and, the present amount of poor-rates, is the amount of *what the land-owners owe to the poor*; the year's poor-rates is the interest of the sum which the working people have had taken away from them by the land-owners.

It is of great consequence, my friends, that you entertain correct opinions, on the subjects of which I have treated in this letter. Be assured, that, however poor and miserable the working classes and all people who have to *earn* their living may be, the Government can continue to collect as much in taxes as it collects now. Be assured, that we should all be the vilest slaves in this whole world, if the land-owners were suffered to plunder the fundholders, and to keep up their pensions, sinecures, army, tithes, and so forth, at the same time. Be assured, that the only real and efficient relief, that you can obtain, at the present time, is from the poor-rates, on which you have, in case of necessity, *a right to draw*. Be assured, that, if our prayers had been heard in 1817; if the Parliament had reformed itself, instead of enabling SIDMOUTH to shut so many of us up in dungeons, the

merchants, manufacturers and land-owners would not have seen the present troubles. And, be you assured, that the country will never again know real peace and safety, until there be a parliamentary reform, which will give the people their due share in the making of the laws, which share, if they had it, would effectually prevent that *starvation in the midst of plenty*, which is now the disgrace of a country, long famed throughout the world for *good living*.

Amongst all the people in public-spirited North, none have acted a better part than the people of BLACKBURN. That part I am sure you will still act; and, as to myself, be assured, that the evening of the 27th of June, 1826, will never be forgotten; that the recollection of it will always be deemed one of the most valuable possessions of

Your faithful friend, and

most obedient Servant,

WM. CORBETT.

P. S. I am just about to start for the *West of England*, where I shall, I dare say, see how the *cloth-manufacturers* come on. When I get amongst these latter, I will write an account of *their* situation, and will address it to our friends of *Bolton-le-Moors*. To-morrow there is, I see, to be a *Meeting at Manchester!* One day earlier, it would have been on the *sixteenth of August!* — We shall now see whether the *prayers* of the "*respectables*" will avail!

ELECTION SUBSCRIPTION.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO MR.
COBBETT'S ELECTION.

Hargham, Norfolk, 3d August, 1826.

I HEREBY certify, that the following is a true and exact account of the receipts and expenditure on account of the effort recently made to place Mr. Cobbett in parliament agreeably to the Resolutions, passed at the FREEMASON'S TAVERN on the 8th of February last.

If the object has not yet been attained, and even if it were not to be attained in the end, I shall always have great satisfaction in reflecting on the part I have taken in the enterprise, and on the conduct of all who were personally engaged in it; particularly on that of Mr. Cobbett himself, who, during this contest, gave the whole country ample proof, that the subscribers had, in their endeavours to place him in Parliament, been guided by sound judgment as well as by public spirit.

I cannot conclude without expressing my admiration of the conduct of the people of PRESTON, and without assuring them that I most anxiously wish them a return of the prosperity and happiness, which are so well merited by their industry and their virtue, and of which they have been deprived by the operation of a system, which, I am convinced, must be changed, and which will soon be changed, unless our country

be doomed to experience that "wild revolution," of which I spoke in my address of December last.

While I beg the subscribers in general to accept of my thanks for the confidence that they have been pleased to repose in me, it is not without some pride, that I look at the share which the County of Norfolk has had in the undertaking; and I reflect on this with the greatest pleasure, because it indicates an adherence to the principles of that memorable Norfolk Petition, which was, on the proposition of Mr. Cobbett, passed on the third of January, 1823.

THOS. B. BEEVOR.

	£.	s.	d.
Thos. B. Beevor, Hargham,			
Norfolk	50	0	0
W. Z.	1	0	0
W. Budd, Newbury	20	0	0
J. George, Ditto	1	0	0
P. Greenfield, Ditto	1	0	0
Nicodemus for fear of the			
Jews	25	0	0
D. Wall, Twickenham	1	0	0
A Parliamentary Return	49	19	11½
The Nation in Prosperity	1	0	0
J. Minoch	2	0	0
John Headley, Stapleford,			
near Cambridge	5	0	0
R. Headley	5	0	0
Joseph Berry, Shelford, Cam-			
bridgeshire	5	0	0
Mr. Dodwell	10	0	0
J. P., Reigate	1	0	0
An Enemy to the Frauds of			
Bankrupt paper-money	50	0	0
Geo. C. B. N.	20	0	0
Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan,			
Kensington	2	0	0
Wm. Palmer, Bollitree, Here-			
fordshire	50	0	0
Rowland and M'Cullam	5	0	0
Joseph Blount, Andover, Hants	10	0	0
Joseph Martin	50	0	0
Carried forward	£364	19	11½

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up . . .	364	19	11
Charles A. Thompson, an un-			
certificated Bankrupt, ruin-			
ed by the changes in the			
currency . . .	5	0	0
A. D. B. . . .	5	0	0
Thos. Gregory . . .	1	0	0
To assist in getting the coun-			
try out of its difficulties, so			
that property may become			
secure, by J. B. W. . .	10	0	0
A Friend to Mr. Cobbett, by T.O.	5	0	0
R. L. . . .	10	0	0
An Old Friend . . .	1	1	0
C. Bm., Warwickshire . .	1	0	0
Fidelis . . .	2	0	0
James Long, Hounslow . .	1	0	0
Harry Golding, Warren-street,			
Tottenham Court Road . .	0	3	0
S. S. F. F. . . .	5	0	0
A. F. Civil and Religious Free-			
dom . . .	1	0	0
Thos. Calvert Girtin . . .	0	10	0
Crispin . . .	5	0	0
A Hater of the Paper System	5	0	0
Mr. Drakard of the Stamford			
News . . .	5	0	0
R. R. . . .	0	5	0
A poor Disciple of 20 years			
standing . . .	0	10	0
William Jermy . . .	0	0	6
J. Globe . . .	0	1	0
John Cohen . . .	0	1	0
J. M'Shee, Borough-road . .	0	2	6
A. F., Westminster . . .	0	5	0
John Cooke, who wishes that			
all Englishmen may see the			
true cause of their calami-			
ties . . .	1	0	0
Wm. Hallett . . .	5	5	0
Charles Wade, Chelmsford .	5	0	0
A Poor Man . . .	0	10	0
J. Barnard . . .	1	1	0
J. Powle . . .	1	1	0
Lord Folkestone . . .	50	0	0
Hon. D. Pleydell Bouverie . .	10	0	0
J. B. S. M. . . .	1	0	0
Thos. Clarke . . .	1	5	0
P. Walker, Worth, Sussex . .	5	0	0
Andrew Cochrane . . .	0	5	0
May success attend it . . .	1	0	0
Now or Never . . .	0	5	0
The subscription of twenty			
journeyman carpenters . .	1	0	0
John Marshall . . .	0	1	0
Wm. Marshall . . .	0	2	6
E. B. . . .	0	2	6

Carried forward . £ 512 16 11

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up . . .	512	16	11
G. A. . . .	1	0	0
R. T. . . .	5	0	0
J. C. H. . . .	5	0	0
An Irishman, in gratitude to			
Mr. Cobbett for proclaim-			
ing to Europe the workings,			
in Ireland, of that system,			
which, according to Mr.			
Canning, " <i>works well</i> ;"			
and which, only two years			
since, blessed England with			
so much <i>lasting prosperity</i> ,			
according to Mr. Prosperity			
Robinson . . .	5	0	0
— virum			
Justum et tenacem propositi;			
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,			
Non vultus instantis Tyranni,			
Mente quatit solida; atque illum			
Si fractus illabatur orbis,			
Impavidum serient ruinae.	5	0	0
London, Sat., 18th Feb. 1826.			
Jas. Wheble, Woodley Lodge,			
near Reading . . .	52	10	0
Q. O. M. . . .	20	0	0
G. A. G. . . .	1	0	0
" <i>Collective Wisdom</i> ," . . .	1	1	0
E. W. . . .	2	0	0
Mr. Meloney . . .	1	0	0
A Golden Round of Sovereignty	1	0	0
John Leech . . .	10	0	0
Edmund Leech . . .	10	0	0
Edward Darrel, Colehill, Kent	10	0	0
W. Hattersley . . .	1	0	0
Vigorniensis . . .	10	10	0
Henry Warner . . .	1	7	0
By a Lady . . .	5	0	0
One and All . . .	0	10	0
John Peel . . .	1	0	0
Robert Barnard . . .	0	10	0
John Borthwick Gilchrist . .	10	0	0
X. Y. . . .	0	10	0
Robert Knapton, Brighton . .	1	0	0
William Drett, Hunsdon,			
Herts . . .	0	5	0
Rev. James Quin, Ingatestone,			
Essex . . .	1	0	0
Jacob Hodgson, West Auck-			
land . . .	1	0	0
Wm. R. . . .	5	0	0
R. S. . . .	5	0	0
Cobbett, don't be browbeaten	1	0	0
Chas. E. Handford . . .	5	0	0
Robt. Canning . . .	5	0	0
Francis Canning . . .	5	0	0
N. C., towards Mr. Cobbett's			
promotion to a Seat in Par-			
liament . . .	2	0	0

Carried forward £ 703 19 11

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Brought up . . .	703	19	11	Brought up . . .	887	0	11
J. Knowles, Thursley . . .	5	0	0	Quercus . . .	1	0	0
Mr. James, from the moun- tains of Wales . . .	5	3	0	Rev. F. Leigh . . .	1	1	0
Wm. Smith . . .	0	2	0	Richard Iles . . .	1	0	0
H. Cliffe . . .	10	0	0	J. W. T. Vines . . .	1	0	0
D. Palmer . . .	1	0	0	Geo. Pike . . .	0	10	0
H. King . . .	1	0	0	Alexander Iles . . .	0	10	0
An Enemy to humbugging . . .	1	0	0	A Friend . . .	0	5	0
A Bullet for Mr. Cobbett to lodge in the respectable car- cass of the Rag-rooks . . .	0	10	0	John Arkell . . .	0	5	0
From Coventry through Mr. Hickling . . .	1	9	0	G. Greenhalf . . .	0	5	0
Dr. Wm. Scott, Edinburgh . . .	5	0	0	Rich. Tovey . . .	0	5	0
J. Thompson, Hampstead . . .	5	0	0	Charles Rose . . .	0	5	0
Zephyr . . .	1	0	0	N. B. . .	0	5	0
A Mite from a few Friends . . .	20	0	0	Jacob Pinegar . . .	0	5	0
G. Brook, Worcester, for him- self and four friends . . .	5	0	0	Henry Haines . . .	0	5	0
J. Brand, Sutton, Woodbridge . . .	20	0	0	James Bosbury . . .	0	5	0
Geo. Rogers . . .	2	0	0	John Arkell . . .	0	5	0
From Journeymen Millwrights and Paper-makers . . .	1	5	0	A Friend . . .	0	5	0
F. H. S. . . .	0	2	6	A Friend . . .	0	2	6
Y. Z., Oxford . . .	1	15	0	Mary Baxter . . .	0	5	0
Sir C. Wolesley . . .	10	0	0	John White . . .	0	2	6
John Garratt . . .	0	3	6	A Friend . . .	0	5	0
Corbett . . .	2	0	0	A Friend . . .	0	5	0
James Williams . . .	5	0	0	A Friend . . .	0	5	0
Zephyr (second subscription) . . .	4	0	0				
Samuel Clarke, Havant . . .	20	0	0	By Mr. W. P. Shirley, Sutton.			
Peter Woods, by Mr. Thos. Smith, Liverpool . . .	1	0	0	A. B. . .	1	0	0
A Friend, Ditto . . .	1	1	0	Old Rag . . .	1	0	0
M. and H., Ditto . . .	1	11	6	Wartermann . . .	0	5	0
Daniel Willis, Ditto . . .	10	0	0	W. P. Shirley . . .	5	0	0
Thomas Smith, Ditto . . .	5	0	0	No. 45 . . .	0	5	0
A Quarter per Cent. on India Bonds, per Ditto . . .	1	0	0	O. O. . .	0	5	0
Mr. Stopforth, Ditto . . .	0	1	0	R. Gridiron . . .	0	5	0
Wm. Ducker, Ditto . . .	1	0	0	Thos. Wells . . .	0	1	0
Robert Richmond, Ditto . . .	1	0	0	Y. not . . .	0	5	0
R. Richmond, jun., 14 yrs, Do. . .	0	2	6	East-street . . .	0	2	6
Y. Z., Oxford . . .	0	10	0	Z. . .	0	1	0
John Clarke, Clifton . . .	5	0	0	A Poor Man . . .	0	0	6
To Fieldin, Brothers . . .	20	0	0	G. . .	0	1	0
W. H., London . . .	0	5	0	H. . .	0	1	0
W. M., Ditto . . .	0	5	0	J. . .	0	2	6
W. P., Ditto . . .	0	5	0	J. Crisp . . .	10	6	
T. R., Ditto . . .	0	2	6	Thos. Coxé . . .	0	5	0
W. P., jun., Ditto . . .	0	2	6	Joseph Coxé . . .	0	5	0
A Quaker, a Member of the Stock-Exchange . . .	5	5	0	V. C. . .	0	5	0
Wm. Worth, Bourne . . .	1	0	0	Y. Z. . .	0	1	0
By Mr. Iles, Fairford.				Q. . .	0	1	0
Thos. Arkell . . .	1	0	0	— Duding . . .	0	11	0
Carried forward . . .	£. 887	0	11	By J. Russell, Mount-street, Birmingham.			
				Joseph Russell . . .	0	10	0
				X. Y. Z. . .	0	5	0
				W. Plastans . . .	1	0	
				Thos. Vale . . .	0	2	
				Henry Brown . . .	0	1	0
				Henry Francis . . .	0	1	0
				T. B. . .	10	0	
				Carried forward . . .	£. 910	5	5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up . . .	910	5	5
A Friend—No. 1. . .	1	1	0
Mr. Steevens . . .	0	1	0
Wm. Butler . . .	0	2	6
A Friend—No. 2. . .	0	5	0
J. P. L. . . .	0	2	6
Hugo Johannis . . .	0	1	0
H. S. . . .	1	0	0
A Reader of the Register . . .	0	1	0
An old Reader of the Register . . .	0	1	0
Daniel Fullword . . .	0	1	0
J. B. . . .	0	3	6
J. W. G., by Mr. F. Jones . . .	1	0	0
H. . . . Ditto . . .	0	2	6
V. — . . . Ditto . . .	0	10	0
J. Doughty, Brockdis, Norfolk . . .	1	0	0
G. S. Furniss . . .	5	0	0
John Blyth . . .	1	0	0
Daniel Walne . . .	1	0	0
An Administrator . . .	5	0	0
S. . . .	1	0	0
Daniel Fleet, Great Yarmouth . . .	0	5	0
Alfred Barnard, Norwich . . .	5	0	0
A Suffolk Farmer . . .	1	0	0
W. Hall, Brazen Hall, Norfolk . . .	10	0	0
The pleasure of Anticipation . . .	1	0	0
Wm. Collison, Norwich . . .	1	0	0
Selsby Hunt, Woolpit . . .	0	5	0
James Ween . . .	1	0	0
John Gudgeon, Bury . . .	1	0	0
Robert Gudgeon, Ditto . . .	0	10	0
John Hooke, Ditto . . .	0	10	0
James Gudgeon, Stowmarket . . .	1	0	0
John Kemp, Chevington . . .	1	0	0
J. Haycock, Wells, Norfolk . . .	2	0	0
W. Copeland, Sharnington . . .	1	0	0
T. D. B. . . .	1	0	0
R. P. B. . . .	1	0	0
W. H. L. . . .	1	0	0
Robert Sillett, Fakenham . . .	1	0	0
Edward Bale, Toftrees . . .	1	0	0
— Jarrett . . .	1	0	0
J. S. S. . . .	5	0	0
W. C. S. . . .	1	0	0
J. F. H. . . .	1	0	0
J. B. C. . . .	1	0	0
G. G. E. . . .	1	0	0
W. B. C. . . .	1	0	0
J. B. B. . . .	1	0	0
T. M. S. . . .	1	0	0
B. W. L. . . .	1	0	0
F. S. S. . . .	1	0	0
J. C. C. . . .	1	0	0
W. L. B. . . .	1	0	0
J. B. F. . . .	1	0	0
M. S. S. . . .	1	0	0
R. G. . . .	5	0	0

Carried forward . £.984 7 5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up . . .	984	7	5
K. S. . . .	1	0	0
K. G. H. . . .	1	0	0
Sundry Subscriptions from			
Bungay . . .	5	0	0
W. Withers, jun... . .	8	0	0
Thos. Hovell . . .	10	0	0
Sam. Wells . . .	5	0	0
H. R., by Mr. Cobbing, Bury			
St. Edmunds . . .	0	2	6
A hater of political corrup-			
tion, Ferox, Ditto . . .	0	2	6
An execrator of the whole			
system, Ditto . . .	0	2	6
Pro bono publico, Ditto . . .	0	2	6
Equitable, Ditto . . .	0	2	6
Adjust, Ditto . . .	0	2	6
T. W., Ditto . . .	0	5	0
J. A., Ditto . . .	0	2	6
Job Slatford, Esq., of the			
Stock Exchange, a friend			
to the late Queen . . .	0	12	6
By Mr. Mann, Leeds . . .	1	8	6
Samuel Cobham, Fenchurch-			
street . . .	1	0	0
A Catholic . . .	0	10	0
Rich. Peckham . . .	1	12	6
C. W., Maidstone . . .	5	0	0
William Garrard . . .	1	0	0
A Friend, Acton . . .	1	0	0
A few Friends, Acton . . .	1	0	0
John B. Curoan . . .	5	0	0
James Baldry . . .	1	0	0
R. W. Crowdy, Farringdon . . .	2	0	0
Mr. Gainsford . . .	1	0	0
By Mr. John Headly, Staple-			
ford, Cambridge . . .	2	0	0
A Wiltshire Farmer . . .	2	0	0
His eldest Son . . .	1	0	0
His second Son . . .	1	0	0
His third Son . . .	1	0	0
A few Friends, by Mr. Hick-			
ling, Coventry . . .	0	10	0
John Nesbitt . . .	5	0	0
An admirer of the French			
Grammar . . .	0	10	0
A city Radical, bred in the			
hot-bed of Corruption . . .	0	5	0
Subscription from Newark . . .	1	0	0
A friend to courage, perseve-			
rance, and a sound currency . . .	5	0	0
Trivett Alcock, Norwich . . .	1	0	0
S. B. E. D. . . .	0	10	0
A Petitioner for Emancipation . . .	2	2	6
C. C. and Beverley . . .	3	0	0
Mr. Hammerton, Mattishall . . .	0	2	6
J. C. Garratt, Manchester . . .	5	0	0

Carried forward . £.1068 13 5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up . . .	1068	13	5
James Scholefield, Rochdale	1	0	0
Samuel Taylor, Ditto . .	1	0	0
Benjamin Heap, Ditto . .	1	0	0
Joseph Butterworth, Ditto	1	0	0
. . . D. . . . Ditto . .	1	0	0
Thomas Chadwick, Ditto . .	1	0	0
L., Ditto	1	0	0
John Leech, Ditto	1	0	0
William Chadwick, Ditto . .	1	0	0
By Sam. Combe, Ditto . . .	1	0	0
Friends in Yorkshire, by Mr.			
J. Foster	105	0	0
A few Friends at Fyfield . .	1	0	0
Mr. Bateman, Watling-street	5	0	0
W. Williams, Ditto	5	0	0
W. Williams, Manchester . .	5	0	0
N. P. E., Ditto	5	0	0
G. Owen, Carrington, Boston	1	0	0
R. Buxton, Watton, Norfolk	3	0	0
From Reading, through Dr.			
Minoch	9	4	6
William Finch, Hampstead . .	0	10	0
Henry Kinsman	0	1	0
A few Friends at Wickham . .	5	0	0
D. Johnson	0	5	0
Cash from Mr. Cossens,			
Bristol	3	0	0
Mr. Wheeler	10	0	0
Subscription through Mr.			
William Earles	6	8	6
Thos. Pavers	0	7	6
Benjamin Prince	1	0	0
From a Friend	1	1	0
An admirer of Mr. Cobbett's			
talents	1	1	0
Mr. Wheeler (2d subscrip.) .	10	0	0
J. Long	1	0	0
John Edwards, from Mecha-			
nics at Worcester	0	10	0
E. H. Gibbs	2	2	0
William Smith	0	4	0
Mr. Dodwell (2d subscription)	10	0	0
Mr. John Wood, Wittersham,			
and a few friends	6	3	0
By Townshend, the Mitcham			
Carrier	0	10	0
Geo. Penruddock	1	0	0
From A. Z.	15	0	0
William Holmes, Sheffield . .	3	4	6
By Mr. Besley	1	0	0
John Gaiter	1	0	0
J. Gudgeon	2	0	0
From the South Downs, near			
Brighton	5	0	0
Mr. Wheeler (3d subscription)	10	0	0
Mr. Flower	5	0	0

Carried forward . £.1220 5 5

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up	1220	5	5
J. Field, R. L. S.	1	0	0
W. Johnson	0	2	6
By J. Snaith, of Boston . .	7	0	0
Right Rev. Dr. Doyle . . .	5	0	0
Mr. J. Tubb	1	0	0
Sam. Clarke, Havant (2d sub.)	5	0	0
Mr. Shaw, Auley-Hall, War-			
wickshire	3	0	0
P. P. Martin, Paris	2	0	0
W. N.	0	3	0
John Barrett and Thos. Co-			
ventry	2	0	0
James Gringer	0	2	6
James Cossens	0	10	0
J. W. Downie	1	0	0
John Latham, Aylesbury . .	2	0	0
John Firth	0	10	0
Thos. Shearman	1	0	0
R. Simmonds	2	0	0
S. P. Beales, Cambridge . .	2	0	0
A true Friend, by J. K. . .	0	19	0
C. C.	1	0	0
A true Friend, at Wingham .	1	0	0
Col. W. A. Johnson	25	0	0
J. Brand (2d subscription) .	5	0	0
W. Cossens, Bristol	1	1	0
J. Chandler	0	13	0
John Todd, by Mr. Marshall,			
Newcastle	1	0	0
John Marshall, printer, do. .	1	0	0
John Emmerson, of Stell,			
from a few friends	3	0	0
Mr. Templeman	0	10	0
Dr. Minoch (2d subscription)	2	0	0
Thomas Top	0	6	0
A poor Cheesemonger . . .	1	0	0
Two at Eye, Suffolk	1	10	0
Several Friends at Staunton,			
Suffolk	2	17	0
John Evans, by Mr. Joseph			
Russel, Birmingham . . .	0	1	0
Charles Freeth, Ditto	0	1	0
Joseph Clements, Ditto . .	0	2	0
James Thornton, Ditto . . .	0	2	6
Charles Taylor, Ditto	0	8	9
John Atherley, Ditto	0	2	6
William Bradbury, Ditto . .	0	1	0
William Harris, Ditto	0	1	0
E. R. Ditto	0	10	0
E. X. P. Ditto	0	1	0
Thomas Lakins, Ditto	0	5	0
Benjamin Smith, Ditto . . .	1	0	0
John Tavernor, Ditto	0	2	6
William Tavernor, Ditto . .	0	2	6
— Youle, Ditto	0	5	0
William Dunster, Ditto . . .	0	1	0

Carried forward . £.1306 16 2

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up . . .	1306	16	2
A number of individuals of Nottingham, by Mr. Payne, M. D. . . .	30	0	0
C. L. S. of Reading . . .	1	0	0
Three friends from Sandridge . . .	5	0	0
John Haycock . . .	1	0	0
Additional, from Bury St. Edmunds : . . .	s.	d.	
J. L. . . .	10	0	
A. B. . . .	5	0	
A Well-wisher . . .	2	6	
A friend to the cause . . .	2	6	
	1	0	0
J. Eyre, by Wright & Co. . .	5	0	0
Mr. Griffiths, in part for Mr. James, of Myrthyr Tydfil . .	7	0	0
A friend to the Poor . . .	0	5	6
William Gudgeon, from some friends at Eye, in Suffolk . .	2	10	0
Mr. Jackson, of Hull . . .	1	3	0
Well-wishers, by payment of D. and M. . . .	1	0	0
A friend . . .	50	0	0
E. Black, Charleton, Alnwick .	5	0	0
From Halifax, by Mr. Barker .	3	0	0
From Knaresboro', by Mr. Foster . . .	7	0	0
Friends at Banbury, by Mr. Gardener . . .	6	0	0
Ditto Great Yarmouth, by Mr. H. Martin . . .	10	0	0
Ditto Huddersfield, by Mr. Halewell . . .	3	0	0
Ditto Sheffield, by Mr. Haywood . . .	3	0	0
Mr. Laing . . .	1	0	0
Mr. Ainsworth . . .	2	0	0
Mr. Docker . . .	1	1	0
Mr. Massey . . .	0	5	0
Wm. James . . .	15	0	0
Mr. Roberts . . .	1	0	0
S. Thanley . . .	2	7	0
Per Mr. Thomas Smith . . .	21	13	0
E. C. A., Norfolk . . .	1	0	0
P. Nichols, Alington, Ditto .	5	0	0
W. Nichols . . Ditto . . .	1	0	0
John Doughty, Brockdis . .	1	0	0
A Traveller, Norwich . . .	2	0	0
Mr. Harvey, Salford . . .	3	0	0
Mr. Moon, Preston . . .	0	10	0
Per Mr. Riley, Wakefield . .	10	0	0
A journeyman Rag-Rook, Manchester . . .	1	0	0
John Barker, Bank near Todmorden . . .	1	0	0
Carried forward . . .	£.1518	10	8

	£.	s.	d.
Brought up . . .	1518	10	8
A few Workmen, near Halifax, by Mr. Barker . . .	1	0	0
A few poor Friends, Halshawmere, Bolton . . .	5	10	0
A few Friends, at Bolton . .	3	8	3
From Nottingham, by Dr. Payne . . .	10	0	0
Bungay, by Mr. Robt. Childs .	4	0	0
Lord Shrewsbury . . .	5	0	0
Mr. Rolph . . .	1	0	0
Money received by Mr. Staunton : . . .	£.	s.	d.
Lord Cloncurry . . .	20	0	0
Daniel O'Connell . . .	5	0	0
Cornel. M'Laughlin . . .	5	0	0
Michael Staunton . . .	2	0	0
A Catholic Clergyman . . .	1	0	0
J. Chester . . .	1	0	0
Rt. White . . .	1	0	0
J. Henegan . . .	0	5	0
Anonymous . . .	1	0	0
Hibernia, per B. D. . .	2	5	0
	38	10	0
Mr. Staunton's charge for postages and advertising . . .	1	17	6
	36	12	6
Total received from Mr. Staunton . . .	36	12	6
From New Mills . . .	3	10	0
A Friend to the Cause, Norwich . . .	25	0	0
Another, Ditto . Ditto . .	10	0	0
Another, Ditto . London .	1	0	0
Total Amount subscribed .	£1701	4	6
Total Amount expended .	£1843	9	5
Deficiency, advanced by Mr. Cobbett . . .	£ 142	4	11

TO THE
READERS OF THE REGISTER,

On the above Subscription.

Kensington, 16th August, 1826.

GENTLEMEN,

ABOVE you have the account of the receipts and expenditure on account of the PRESTON ELECTION. The subscription was as large as I ever expected it to be; it was larger than the extreme and all-pervading poverty of the day seemed to suffer one to hope; it was, perhaps, ten times as much as would have been collected, in a similar way, for the purpose of putting any other man into Parliament; it was much more than I should have *liked* to expend, even if it had been, at once effectual as to its object. Nothing could, however, be managed with greater frugality. In the first place, none of us *drank a drop of wine*. The charges at our inn were 2s. for a dinner, and 1s. 3d. for a breakfast. Amongst the other pleasures of this Northern expedition we had that of uniformly meeting with reasonable charges at inns, and with great attention, unaffected civility, and strict honesty in the innkeepers and their servants, and especially those of our inn (the Castle) at Preston.

When the magnitude of the exertions is considered; when it is remembered, that Sir Thomas Beevor travelled, first and last, more than *three thousand miles*; that I and one son travelled above *a thousand*; that three other sons and two friends travelled more than *five hundred*; that Sir Tho-

mas Beevor and I were, in the two trips, 42 days at Preston and on the road; that, in the last trip, the whole of us were 34 days at Preston and on the road; that we canvassed every house in a town of thirty thousand inhabitants; that, in order to do the real WORK, we were compelled to be, *forty* of us, or thereabouts, constantly hard at it for 25 days; and, which was one of our great merits, we compelled our opponents to spend, at the least farthing, *thirty thousand pounds*, of which about *seven thousand* had to come from as money-loving an old fellow as any in England, who, before the battle be over (and it is *hardly begun*), will curse the vanity, or rather, perhaps, greedy speculation, that led him into this expensive enterprise. Though I had the whole body of the people with me; though my canvass books, ready to be verified on oath, will show that I had more than enough of votes; still, when I saw the works of Grimshaw, the Mayor, and saw a military force always at hand and always threatened, I saw that Grimshaw would not return me; seeing this, at the end of the *third day*, I had to determine, whether I would quit the thing at once, and save the money, or lay out the rest of the money in carrying on the contest to the last moment, and in such a way as would *punish the other candidates* for their malignity against me, and as would, at the same time, bring out *additional proof of the illegality of the proceedings*.

I resolved on the latter; and never was resolution more steadily acted upon, executed, though I say it, with more judgment, or attended with more complete suc-

cess. I had soon to behold the other candidates each suspecting the other two of foul play; plotting and contriving against each other; sweating each other's purses without mercy; getting, at last, to threats and challenges and *bindings to keep the peace*, and all the other miserable tricks of lion-tongues and chicken-hearts; I had to see them, for *twelve long days*, hooted, hissed, and heartily detested, or, at least, despised, by the mass of the people; I had to see them, when I went to the hustings, looking like three hunted devils, jaded half to death with the heat of the place, with anxiety as to the result, and with the incessant tearing at their purses; and I, at last, left the two *winners* in seats, given them by an election, which *every one of the candidates* (first or last), and which the Mayor himself, had *declared to be an election that could not stand*. And, after all, I came out of Preston, not like a defeated candidate, but like one who had triumphed; and, indeed, triumphed I really had; for, unless all *appearance of law* be banished before next session of Parliament, out of the seats these heroes march; and once out, never, I am satisfied, will either enter them again.

To be sure, I was most zealously and most ably seconded. The diligence, the activity, the punctuality, and the obliging manner of SIR THOMAS BEEVOR, his constant good-humour, his kind condescension, and, above all things, the care he took of the pecuniary matters, entitle him to the thanks of all the friends of the cause in which we were engaged, and especially to my thanks.

Mr. THOMAS SMITH of Liverpool, Mr. CLARKE of Norfolk, Mr. WRIGHT of Berkshire, and some excellent friends from Manchester, gave me assistance beyond all price and all praise. And, as to our friends at Preston, and the people of Preston generally, I shall, to the last hour of my life, and I am sure my sons will after me, cite them as an example of frankness and fidelity. Mr. CLARKE, who was constantly amongst them, speaking of them, one day, on our road home, said, that there was *one thing* that he loved them for above all others, "and that was," said he, "that they crowded about you just as eagerly, and cheered and blessed you as much, after they saw you would not be returned, as they did when they made sure that you would be returned." And, this was a state of things to make me lose my temper, as the ruffians of the London Press, and their copiers throughout the country, would have the world believe was the case! My temper! I appeal to SIR THOMAS BEEVOR and to the gentlemen above-mentioned, and to the thousands who saw me and heard me at Preston, whether I ever, even for one moment, discovered *chagrin, mortification, or disappointment*. Situated as I was, I must have been a devil indeed to have been *out of temper*. I heard nothing but buzzes for me, praises and blessings on me, and hootings at my adversaries; and I had, at my elbow, a *Treasurer* to take care that I should experience no inconvenience in the money way. So that I must have been the surliest dog that ever lived, instead of being, as I hope I

am, just the contrary, if I had been out of humour at Preston. Observe, that the others got into challenges, had to eat their words, got accused of riots, and, in short, got into all sorts of hobbles. *I got into none.* I saw all the others either *spitten upon* or *pelleted*, or, at least, most horribly *hooted*. Neither fell to my lot. Why, therefore, should I have been out of temper? I had *thousands* of men and many women, come a distance of from *fifty* to *five* miles, for the sole purpose of shaking "*that hand*," as they said, which had given them "*so much pleasure*." I have frequently seen groups of from three to a dozen, or more men, standing in the Square opposite my Inn, with walking sticks in their hands, and evidently just come into the town from a considerable distance. They would keep looking at the window for a while, and, at last, send in one of the party to say who they were, and that they wished to *shake hands* with Mr. Cobbett. How can I forget these things! And, who will believe, that I could have been out of temper amidst all this; I, whose great object is, and is known to be, to excite feelings in the people such as I here saw the proof of! In short, never, for one single moment, did I lose my temper. I said "*hard things*" of the candidates and the Mayor. Aye, to be sure I did; but, I said them as a parson says "*hard things*" in the pulpit; or, as a judge says "*hard things*" from the bench; and, we do not suppose, that they *lose their temper*, because one of them condemns sinners to hell, and the other condemns thieves to the gallows.—Again, in no one case, with regard

to Stanley and Wood, was I the aggressor! In every case *these opponents began the attack*, and that, too, without provocation from me. They saw, that I had *the people* with me; this filled them with *envy*; they began the attack; and, as was most justly due, they were severely punished. Before the election was over, I made them wish themselves any where but in my presence; and, *if they dare to come to Preston again*, they shall have a still worse time of it, unless they make atonement to the people of Preston for the insults they offered them.

Gentlemen, readers of the Register, you perceive, that there is a *deficiency* of 142*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* This sum falls, at present, UPON ME; and, I think, that I shall not be thought unreasonable, if I express a hope, that it will be made up to me by a *further subscription*. I do not pretend, that the loss of this sum would be a very *serious injury to me*. On the contrary, I say that it would not; for, while I read of *twelve hundred printers being out of work in London*, I see all my *works increase in sale*; while I know, that the base and black-guard broad-sheet, which has, for twenty years, been calumniating me, has, on an average, *fallen off* in sale more than *a third*, since last August, I also know, that the Register has *increased in sale* more than *a fourth*, and nearly *a third*, since last August. But, when my readers look at my exertions and labours in the month of May and June last; when they look at the battle I fought; when they contemplate the effect which was produced all over the kingdom by my exertions at Preston and in the North; when they

consider how much those exertions must have done in the preparing of men's minds for that *change* which must take place, if the country be to be saved; and, when they consider, that, the 142*l.*, divided into *many small sums* are *nothing*, and are a *good deal* when they remain in *one sum*; when they thus consider, they will not, I trust, deem it unreasonable if I express my hope, that they will make up this sum by a further subscription. There will be a PETITION, as soon as the Parliament shall meet for despatch of business. My plan is, to prosecute that petition *at my own cost*; and, when I have ousted the sitting members, which I must, *unless all law be openly abandoned*, then, perhaps, to appeal to the public for another very moderate sum, to defray the lawful expenses of another contest.

A subscription book is ready at No. 183, Fleet Street, for entering the sums that may be paid in there, or sent thither by post. Mr. JOHN DEAN, at the shop in Fleet Street, will receive the subscriptions, and, if required, will give receipts. The subscribers may send, or write in the book, *their own names*, or may give, or write, what names they please. There will be NO NEED OF THIS SORT OF CAUTION MUCH LONGER. About *two years* will, I think, bring us into a state of things which will make it *not dangerous* (as it once really was) for men to avow openly their agreement in the principles, inculcated by,

Gentlemen,
Your Friend and
most obedient Servant,
WM. COBBETT.

ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

*From a Boston (New England)
Paper of 11 July.*

"DEATH OF MR. JEFFERSON.—
"Yesterday morning, the tolling of
"bells and the sound of minute
"guns, which had ceased only a few
"hours before, were again heard in
"this city, proclaiming the death of
"another of our ex-Presidents. The
"funeral rites of the Honourable
"JOHN ADAMS are scarcely finished,
"ere we are called upon to record
"the death of one as great in fame,
"and as celebrated in the annals of
"America as he. The Honourable
"Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th
"instant, about one o'clock, aged
"eighty-three years and three months.
"Thus, upon the same day—almost
"upon the same hour—the spirits of
"these two veterans, and almost all
"that remained of the signers of the
"Declaration of Independence, have
"taken their *flight* from earth to
"heaven."

Softly! softly! good Jonathan!
You saw them take no *flight* at
all; and, as to the *direction* in
which they went, you should not
be so positive without some *evidence*,
at any rate. If you had
evidence, you ought to have produced
it.

"They waited for that day, and
"then, as it were, hand in hand, * *
" * * * * "

Aye, "*as it were*;" but, be
you assured, Jonathan, that they,
old as they were, would have
consented to wait a little longer;
and, as to their going off "*hand
in hand*," they lived a life of *dog-
and-cut*; they were rivals, ene-
mies, and mortal haters of each
other. The one put the other out
of the Presidency; and that, too,
upon the ground, that his prin-

ciples of government were abominably aristocratic and royalist. Add to this, that one was a *Presbyterian* and the other a *Deist*, unless the former *lied*. So that, as to the hand-in-hand work, that must be a hoax.

"***** passed from hence
"to join that patriotic band which had
"gone before them, and with them to
"rejoice in the celebration of an event
"unparalleled in the history of the
"world."

Oh! mercy on us! Only think of their going off to *join the whole band*, in heaven, there to celebrate the Jubilee of Independence! What a toasting; what a cheering; what speechifying; what hear-hearing! Good Royalists might dispute the fact, and assert that the whole *band* are gone in *another direction*.

Thus it almost always happens when fools get a pen into their hands. The death of these two really great men, happening on the same day, and on such a day, had in it something singularly interesting and striking; but, this wretched newspaper-scribe has contrived to speak of it in a way calculated to fill the mind with ludicrous instead of sober thoughts.

THE SUMMER.

This is the finest Summer I ever knew. It has given us all that the South of France gives. Harvest over, *beans* and all, early in August; Indian-Corn fit to eat mid-August; Catalpa trees that have been in full bloom; Althea-Frutexes now in full bloom, even

in the shade. The hay is short; but, the *Downs* will be *Meadows* till Christmas. Corn is short upon the whole; but, there is plenty *abroad*, and we have ships, having (thanks to Mr. HUSKISSON) nothing to do but to go and fetch it.

Any NOBLEMAN or GENTLEMAN wanting a Tutor to his family, or a private Secretary for himself, would find the Advertiser every way qualified to discharge the duties necessary to either situation, in such a manner as would prove honourable to himself and satisfactory to his employer. The most respectable references can be given; Mr. COBBETT himself being one among the number of gentlemen to whom the Advertiser has the privilege to refer. Address by letter (post paid) to A.Y., 183, Fleet-street.

I know the Advertiser very well; I have known him for some years, and can truly say, that if I stood in need of a person in either of the capacities that he mentions, he is the man that I should prefer to almost any other that I know. He writes well, and in a neat hand, is quick, is not conceited, is good-humoured, and has stood several years of matrimony, or to speak more respectfully, has enjoyed several years of conjugal felicity, without any addition being made to his longitude of face; and this latter is, with me, a capital consideration.

WM. COBBETT.

NEXT REGISTER.

It was my intention to publish, in this present Register, a Letter to SIR JAMES GRAHAM, on his prospectus of national robbery and plunder. I shall do this in my next. The subject of my letter to my friends at BLACKBURN could not be put off.

TWELFTH OF AUGUST.

THIS is a day that we all ought to keep. This is a day "for the joyous face," as Prosperity Robinson calls it. For, on this auspicious day, our KING WAS BORN, and *Castlereagh cut his own throat!* The latter event is one that ought to be kept fresh in the minds of the people of this kingdom. The Americans always, on the 4th of July, re-publish their DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, in order to keep the event alive in the minds of men, and to make the rising generation acquainted with it. For a similar reason I shall, in my next, insert the account of *Castlereagh's cutting his own throat*, after noticing the part he took in the *Power of Imprisonment Bill*, in the *Manchester Affair of 16th August*, and in the *Six-Acts*. These are all things that ought never to be forgotten.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

Just published, No. 1., a little work under the above title. I intend it to contain about six numbers, at twopence a Number, to be published monthly. I intend it to be the *Companion of the Working Classes*, giving them useful information and advice, adapted to their present difficult situation; and especially I intend it as the means of teaching them how to AVOID SUFFERING FROM HUNGER! I intend clearly to explain to them their *rights* and their *duties*. Applications from the country should be made *without delay*. I shall give one copy of each Number to every working family in Preston, as a mark of my gratitude for their great kindness towards me, and also as a mark of my admiration of their sense and their public spirit.—The other Numbers will be published on the first of each succeeding month.—The price, to Gentlemen taking a quantity, will be, for one hundred, *twelve shillings*; for five hundred, *fifty-five shillings*, and, for a thousand, *five pounds*.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending August 5.

Per Quarter.			
	s.	d.	
Wheat ..	57	7	Rye 43 11
Barley ..	32	0	Beans ... 46 7
Oats	27	3	Pease ... 54 9

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the Week ended August 5.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	41,286	Rye	147
Barley ..	2,765	Beans ...	2,709
Oats ...	14,380	Pease ...	730

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, August 5.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	4,846 for 15,036	15	10	Average,	62	0	
Barley..	120 ..	181	9	0.....	30	2	
Oats..	5,596 ..	7,958	10	3.....	28	5	
Rye....	— ..	—		—		
Beans ..	736 ..	1,708	4	6.....	46	5	
Pease ..	734 ...	2,216	16	1.....	60	4	

Friday, Aug. 11.—The supply of Wheat and Flour this week is fair, but all other articles short. Fine Wheat supports Monday's terms, other sorts are not in demand. Barley, Beans, and Pease, meet no alteration in value. Oats are getting dearer, and are 1s. per quarter higher than on Monday.

Monday, Aug. 14.—The arrival of Wheat and Flour last week was tolerably good for this season of the year; of Oats it was moderate, and of all other Grain short. To this morning's market there is a fair

supply of Wheat fresh up, chiefly new, but not much Corn of any other description. The samples of new Wheat are dry, but not so good in colour and weight as those of last year: old, of fine quality, has sold on terms nearly equal to last quotations; for other kinds there is scarcely any demand. New parcels may be generally quoted full 2s. per quarter lower.

Barley is more in demand, and may be reported 1s. to 2s. per quarter higher. Beans are not so plentiful as of late, and may be quoted full 2s. per quarter dearer, though with little demand. Boiling Pease support the terms of this day se'nnight. Grey Pease are also without variation. The certainty of the ports not opening for Oats this time, has given the factors more confidence in standing out for prices, and notwithstanding the limited demand for this grain, an advance of 1s. to 2s. per quarter on last Monday's prices has been obtained, chiefly from needy buyers. In Flour no alteration.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	50s. — 55s.
— Seconds	42s. — 46s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 43s.

COAL MARKET, Aug. 11.

Ships at Market. Ships sold. Price.		
51½ Newcastle..	27	25s. 0d. to 32s. 6d.
22 Sunderland	14	30s. 9d. — 34s. 0d.

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Aug. 7 to Aug. 12, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	6,430	Tares	136
Barley ...	97	Linseed ..	1,774
Malt....	2,850	Rapeseed..	260
Oats	8,878	Brank ..	—
Beans ...	449	Mustard ..	—
Flour	8,514	Flax	—
Rye	—	Hemp	—
Pease....	1,469	Seeds	40
Foreign.—Wheat, 6,907; Oats, 6,520; and Beans, 17 quarters. Flour, 20 barrels.			

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Aug. 14.—Our accounts continue upon the whole still more favourable; the Hops, particularly upon the top branches, bid fair not only to be very abundant, but of an unusual fine quality.—Duty, 210,000*l*.

Another Account from the Borough.

Monday, Aug. 14.—The accounts from the Hop plantations from all quarters continue to come more favourable than ever, and the Duty is estimated at 210,000*l*. The price of Hops is quite nominal.

Maidstone, Aug. 10.—Nothing can be doing better than the plantations in this neighbourhood. The grounds are getting fast into Hops, and have the prospect at present of an abundant crop, and a superior quality, as we do not hear of any disaster whatever. Duty advanced to 210,000*l*.

Worcester, Aug. 9.—Our reports from the Plantation are as favourable as possible: though the crop will be

principally what is called a "top crop," yet in many places the plants have branched out downwards more than was expected: the blow promises to be large. The general calculation is, that, except in some unfavourable situations, the growth will treble that of last year.

Monday, Aug. 14.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 8,494 firkins of Butter, and 514 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 4,106 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Aug. 14.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	6	to 4	10
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 6
Veal	4	6	—	5 6
Pork	4	0	—	4 10
Lamb	5	0	—	5 8
Beasts ...	1,995		Sheep ..	23,760
Calves ...	246		Pigs ...	130

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to 4	4
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal	3	4	—	5 4
Pork	3	8	—	5 8
Lamb	3	4	—	5 4

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to 4	2
Mutton ...	3	4	—	4 2
Veal	4	0	—	5 6
Pork	4	0	—	5 6
Lamb	3	8	—	5 4

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4*lb*. Loaf is stated at 9½*d*. by the full-priced Bakers.

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Cwt.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware	3	6	to	4 6
Middlings.....	2	6	—	0 0
Chats	2	3	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.				

BOROUGH, per Cwt.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware	3	0	to	4 6
Middlings.....	2	0	—	2 6
Chats	1	6	—	2 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...34s. to 46s.

Clover. 100s. to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay....72s. to 110s.

Straw .. 31s. to 38s.

Clover..112s. to 132s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...36s. to 42s.

Clover..90s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.	s.	to s. d.
Aylesbury	54	60 0	36	38 0	32	34 0	52	54 0	0	0 0
Banbury	48	54 0	37	39 0	35	38 0	48	54 0	0	0 0
Basingstoke	52	62 0	0	0 0	24	30 0	50	55 0	0	0 0
Bridport	56	0 0	30	32 0	26	28 0	50	52 0	0	0 0
Chelmsford.....	52	66 0	32	34 0	26	32 0	44	48 0	40	54 0
Derby	58	64 0	32	42 0	28	33 0	52	56 0	0	0 0
Devizes.....	48	60 0	34	0 0	32	38 0	54	60 0	0	0 0
Dorchester.....	48	61 0	29	34 0	27	32 0	50	60 0	0	0 0
Exeter.....	56	64 0	34	36 0	29	32 0	28	32 0	0	0 0
Eye	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Guildford.....	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Henley	57	68 0	28	30 0	24	32 0	49	56 0	50	55 0
Horncastle.....	48	52 0	34	36 0	26	30 0	50	52 0	0	0 0
Hungerford.....	48	60 0	32	36 0	26	36 0	56	61 0	0	0 0
Lewes	48	62 0	0	0 0	23	30 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Newbury	48	63 0	32	36 0	30	36 0	52	57 0	50	56 0
Northampton....	56	58 0	33	36 0	30	34 0	50	52 0	0	0 0
Nottingham	58	0 0	30	0 0	29	0 0	52	0 0	0	0 0
Reading	54	66 0	34	35 0	28	36 0	50	55 0	48	54 0
Stamford.....	50	56 0	34	39 0	28	30 0	46	49 0	0	0 0
Stowmarket	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Swansea	78	0 0	36	0 0	28	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Truro	59	0 0	39	0 0	33	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Uxbridge	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Warminster.....	48	59 0	29	36 0	30	32 0	56	60 0	0	0 0
Winchester.....	58	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0
Dalkeith*	32	37 0	24	28 6	24	28 6	25	27 6	25	27 6
Haddington*	26	36 0	18	28 0	22	30 6	23	26 6	23	26 6

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Aug. 8.—The importations of Wheat since Tuesday last were much augmented by considerable arrivals from London and other ports on the East coast, and sales of this article were languid during the week, at a small decline in value. At this day's market, which was tolerably well attended, Wheats gave way in price 1*d.* to 2*d.* per 70 lbs., and Oats were also a trifle lower. Malt and Beans obtained an advance of 2*s.* per quarter, and fine fresh English Malting Barley 2*s.* to 3*s.* per quarter. The harvest in this district, from a continuation of unusually fine weather, is now fast approaching to a most favourable termination.

Imported into Liverpool from the 1st to 7th August, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 15,266; Barley, 2,395; Oats, 6,896; Rye, 5; Malt, 2,870; Beans, 324; and Pease, 165 quarters. Flour, 370 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 744 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 1,000 barrels.

Guildford, Aug. 12.—Wheat, old, 12*l.* to 17*l.* 10*s.*; ditto, new, for meal-ing, 15*l.* to 16*l.* 10*s.* per load. Barley, 30*s.* to 36*s.*; Oats, 28*s.* to 36*s.*; Beans, 48*s.* to 54*s.*; and Pease, grey, 50*s.* to 56*s.* per quarter.

Norwich, Aug. 12.—We had a very thin attendance of farmers to-day, and only a few samples of Corn sold, enough however for the demand, as the want of water and wind was such, as to prevent the millers from exhausting their stocks. Red Wheat sold from 46*s.* to 52*s.*; White, to 57*s.*; Barley, but little shewn, prices of the best, 34*s.*; Oats, 22*s.* to 28*s.*; Beans, 44*s.* to 48*s.*; Pease, 40*s.* to 44*s.* per quarter; and Flour, 43*s.* to 44*s.* per sack.

Bristol, Aug. 12.—The Corn markets here are about the same as last week. Several samples of New Wheat have been shewn in the markets at this place, the qualities of which are not fine. Present prices about as below stated:—Wheat from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.*; Barley, 3*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 9*d.*; Oats, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 9*d.*; Beans, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 3*d.*; and Malt, 5*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* per bushel, Imperial. Flour, Seconds, 37*s.* to 49*s.* per bag.

Ipswich, Aug. 12.—We had again a very thin attendance at our market. Only a few samples of old Wheat were shewn, with two or three of new, of good quality. Prices as follow:—Wheat, old, 54*s.* to 60*s.*; Beans, 44*s.* to 46*s.* per quarter.

Wisbech, Aug. 12.—There was but little Wheat, either of new or old, offering to-day, for which the prices of last week were fully supported; the same may be said of Oats and Beans.—Red Wheat, 50*s.* to 54*s.*; White ditto, 54*s.* to 56*s.*; Oats, 24*s.* to 28*s.*; and Beans, 44*s.* to 46*s.* per quarter.

Manchester, Aug. 12.—The Corn trade, in this and the adjacent markets, continues in a very languid state, and the prices of all articles remain without any material alteration. The business transacted this week has been but limited, and although the stocks on hand are generally low, and the recent arrivals small, yet they are quite adequate to the present consumption. The attendance on 'Change to-day was less than usual, and the show of samples far from numerous, few of which, at the close of the market, were disposed of. Wheat, of all descriptions, met a slow sale, at a trifling reduction. Oats, both new and old, are very scarce, and fully command our currency; still the demand is not so lively as was expected. Beans are 1*s.* per quarter dearer, but dull at this improvement. Flour is not so readily disposed of at last week's prices. Oatmeal moves off at a further advance of 1*s.* to 2*s.* per load. Other articles continue as last noted.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Aug. 12.—We had a very short supply of fat Cattle to this day's market, prices 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. sinking offal. Store Stock was supplied much more liberally. The show of Scots was large, and many of them of good quality. prices from 4s. to 4s. 3d. per stone when fat. Not a single lot of Short Horns were offered for sale to-day. Not a large shew of Pigs, and the sale of them brisker than of late.

Manchester, Aug. 9.—To-day we had a large show of Cattle, chiefly Irish, which, in the early part of the market, went off slowly, in consequence of holders demanding the rates of last week, but at the close they were induced to comply with the prices offered, which were at a small reduction, as per our quotations. There was an indifferent stock of Lambs on the whole, and such as were of good quality and condition readily found purchasers at last week's currency. Pigs remain without variation, either as to supply or prices.—Beef, 5d. to 5½d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5½d.; Lamb, 4d. to 5d.; Veal, 6d. to 7d.; and Pork, 3d. to 4d. per pound, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended August 5, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	63	8	30	10	28	1
Essex	60	0	30	6	27	8
Kent	58	10	30	9	27	8
Sussex	54	10	0	0	28	6
Suffolk	56	0	32	0	27	0
Cambridgeshire	54	10	29	7	25	0
Norfolk	53	4	28	7	24	2
Lincolnshire	56	10	33	11	24	5
Yorkshire	54	10	30	7	24	0
Durham	59	0	34	0	30	4
Northumberland	58	0	33	6	28	6
Cumberland	64	2	33	7	30	9
Westmoreland	68	6	40	0	36	4
Lancashire	63	6	0	0	30	7
Cheshire	62	4	0	0	0	0
Gloucestershire	59	9	45	0	31	0
Somersetshire	60	11	36	4	28	6
Monmouthshire	60	4	0	0	29	0
Devonshire	59	9	31	5	29	3
Cornwall	64	3	34	7	28	6
Dorsetshire	56	2	30	0	29	1
Hampshire	56	4	33	0	0	0
North Wales	65	4	41	5	28	0
South Wales	61	2	33	0	26	1

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.